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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The Values Created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means, and Not According to His Necessities.

FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The Senate, Now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to Be Made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to Be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As the Duties of Citizenship Are Both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local, Should Do Its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

All the Nation's Money to Be Issued by the Nation's Government, and Its Supply to Be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

Organizations Powerful Enough to Oppress the People Are No Longer "Infant Industries."

The Good and Evil of Combination.

As the lines of next year's Presidential campaign take shape the Republican party finds itself forced, whether it will or not, to defend the trusts. The argument it adopts is that organization is necessary in modern life, and that in opposing trusts the Democracy is trying to reverse the current of history.

Of course organization is necessary. It is the highest expression of intelligence and progress. But like other forces employed in the work of modern civilization it is a good servant but a bad master. It gives an opportunity for oppression, and against this oppression we must legislate.

There is no objection to guns, but there is to murder. There is no law to prevent a man from owning a gun, but there are laws to regulate his use of it.

There can be no objection to combination and organization which tend toward the abolition of useless cogs in the industrial machine and a reduction in the cost of producing and distributing useful articles. The closest relations between producers and consumers are to be encouraged.

The trust, like labor-saving machinery, throws a certain element out of employment; in this case the middle men. That is regrettable but unavoidable. The middle man is a necessity only where the social organization is incomplete. In so far as trusts enable employees to be stockholders in the enterprises that employ them they serve a useful purpose. But the advantages that accompany the improved organization of industry must not be bought at the cost of the sacrifice of individual and national independence to the power of capital. Trusts must be regulated and restricted, and the best way to regulate those which deal with great national resources and public necessities is to have them owned and managed by the Government.

ENEMIES AND FRIENDS OF BABIES.

The unusual mortality among the infants of Omaha has caused an investigation by the Board of Health. It develops that the dairymen have been using some chemical preparation to keep the milk sweet, and the city physician has warned the public that this "embalmed" milk is absolutely indigestible, and that it endangers the life of any child partaking of it.

Sending poison through the mails with murderous intent is no greater crime than selling poisoned milk to innocent children. Criminal prosecution should follow the Omaha exposures.

Contemplation of this disreputable scheme for money making must deepen our admiration for Nathan Straus, who has spent thousands of dollars to furnish pure milk to the poor children of this city. Since his noble charity was inaugurated the death rate among the infants has greatly decreased. Each year he has added to the number of public booths where sterilized milk is sold for a cent a glass.

Wherever it is possible the authorities should lend every aid to the carrying out of Mr. Straus's plans. He is engaged in an unselfish, humane and essentially important work.

THE PRESIDENT'S BROKEN FAITH.

After a year's consideration President McKinley has issued an order which releases about 4,000 of the operations of the Civil Service law. This radical amendment to the rules was made without any consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners. It is an absolute surrender to the spoilsmen, led by Hanna, who has been urging the President to this course.

So confident were the Republican Senators and Congressmen that the bars to the green office pastures would be let down that they filed enough applications for places in advance to fill every possible vacancy half a dozen times over.

Among the exemptions are the gaugers and storekeepers in the Internal Revenue Service. These appointments are always given by the Collector to the most influential local politicians, men who can be depended on to

control primaries and district and State conventions. With the national convention only a year off, a practical manager like Hanna knows the importance of attending to these details. That he has brought the President to his way of thinking is only another proof that William McKinley is mere wax in his hands.

But how does the President reconcile his taking the starch out of the Civil Service with the platform of his party and his own personal pledges? The convention that nominated him adopted this plank:

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

The President in his letter of acceptance endorsed this declaration. He approved it in his inaugural address. But when his candidacy for re-election makes it inadvisable to further oppose the ravenous spoilsmen he violates every principle of genuine Civil Service reform by turning 4,000 officials, presumably capable and worthy, over to the mercies of partisan chiefs of departments, who will no doubt soon find that years of experience has only made them inefficient.

THE BIBLE ON THE INCOME TAX.

Most of the opponents of the income tax are orthodox Christians and pillars of the church.

Perhaps they have overlooked this passage from Leviticus, xxvii, 32:

"The tithe of the herd, and of the flock, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord."

Reformers never have asked for as much as the Bible demands—10 per cent of a rich man's income. Even those who ask for a progressive income tax do not go so far. The income tax annulled by the Supreme Court was one of only 2 per cent.

"The tenth shall be holy unto the Lord." That clearly means that it shall be devoted to the Lord's poor.

Henry VIII, of England, did a vast injustice to the Lord's poor when he abolished the monasteries. He ought to be the patron saint of our modern rich men. Had he not lived and reigned, modern civilization would have been more Christian than it is.

The Catholic Church made many mistakes,

but its imperishable glory is that it defended the poor. Its monasteries were the almshouses of the poor, where they had their wants relieved without suffering loss of self-esteem. This is the reason why during the Middle Ages the laboring classes were really better off than they are to-day.

Henry VIII gave the wealth of the monasteries to his favorite nobles. He not only wronged the poor, but he demoralized his nobles. Since his time "noblesse oblige" has lost its meaning, until now British noblemen sell their names to the promoters of fraudulent enterprises.

Let us fight for an income tax. It is a most righteous tax, and adopted by nearly all civilized nations.

The reason why we have no national income tax, lagging in this respect behind almost all other civilized nations, is simply that we are more under the control of capital than any other nation is.

Equity demands that the rich shall pay according to ability. This is equitable, because the rich man draws infinitely more benefit from our industrial, social, political and economic machinery than does the poor man.

Some of the Biblical ideas are not easily improved upon.

ONE OF ALGER'S CRIMES.

The following letter from W. J. Dunlap, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who is a member of the Twenty-second regulars, on duty in the Philippines, calls attention to the poor equipment of our volunteer soldiers:

If the boys of the First Nebraska and Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers were provided with the Krag-Jorgensen, like our Twenty-second, instead of the old short-range, smoking Springfield, they would be the finest fighters in the world. Their guns will not carry over 1,000 yards, while ours kill at 2,000 yards. The insurgents have manners which kill as far as our Krag-Jorgensen, and are therefore in every way the superior of the volunteers as far as range is concerned. The volunteers have been doing most of the fighting, and are doing it with their inferior weapons.

Even our experience in Cuba with the antiquated Springfield has not waked Alger from his lethargy. Our volunteers are sent 7,000 miles to conquer a half-savage foe with guns that put them at the mercy of the enemy. The Filipinos, without a government, and in comparison with this country practically without funds, can secure Mausers that carry 2,000 yards, while our soldiers are handicapped by arms nearly worthless.

No more conclusive proof of the incompetency of the War Department management could be given than the letter of a private soldier quoted above. It is an indictment of McKinley as well as of Alger.

A SIMPLE QUESTION BRIEFLY ANSWERED.

A correspondent asks us to furnish him "a few condensed substantial reasons why the United States Government or city government should own and operate railroads."

As often explained in the Journal: National management of railroads would enormously reduce fares, abolish the unjust discrimination so much complained of, and stop the frightful butchering of trainmen. Municipal management of street car lines would lower the fares to three cents, and immensely ease the toll and shorten the working time of operatives.

SOCIALISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Convention of the Social Democracy met last Saturday in Boston with fifty-six delegates present, among them the Socialist Mayor of Haverhill. This is a far more practical and sensible body of men than the Socialist Labor party, which still vegetates after attaining an age of over twenty-five years. These are the principal demands of the platform adopted:

Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution in order to remove all obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

Public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, and further in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Labor legislation to be made national as well as local, and international where possible.

Equal civil and political rights for women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

The right of trial by jury in case of contempt of court.

Self-government for cities and towns in all local affairs.

The State to assume life and fire insurance.

These are, on the whole, very good demands—several of them excellent—except the first. It is perfectly true that "our antiquated Federal Constitution" requires revision—very considerable revision. That is precisely why no attempt ought to be made to revise it now. The people are not ripe for the alterations that are really needed, and an attempt at revision at this time would give the old defects a new lease of life.

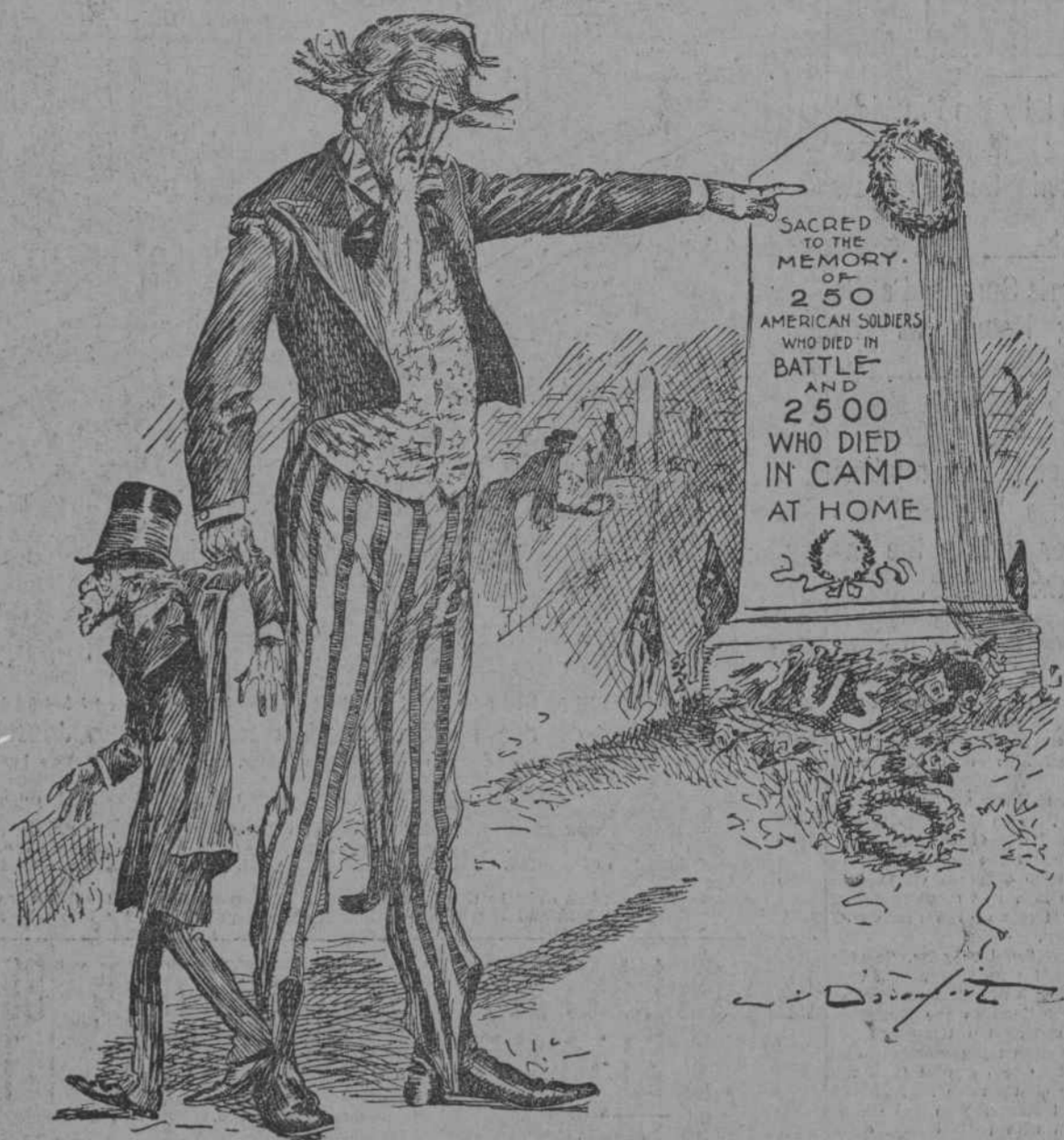
A WELL-QUALIFIED ARBITER.

Our esteemed contemporary the Times has constituted itself the arbiter of the dispute between the Herald and the Journal on the subject of the former's "Personal" column. The volunteer referee criticizes the Herald's advertisements and the Journal's news. Whatever we may think of the verdict, we must admit that the Times is in an admirable position to decide disputes of this character. It is not prejudiced by the possession of any kind of either news or advertising.

How to Cut Ice.

"You talk about the 'ice crop,'" said Rivers. "What sort of agricultural implement would you use in harvesting it?" "Well," answered Brooks, "you might use an icicle, mightn't you?"—Chicago Tribune.

DECORATION DAY, 1899.



SMALL PRICES FOR TALLEYRAND RELICS. FIRST DAY OF THE PARIS SALE.

BY SPECIAL CABLE TO THE JOURNAL.

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PARIS, May 29.—At the sale of the portraits of the Chateau de Valençay here this afternoon the bids seemed insignificant. It was a gallery of Kings of France, of cousins of the Kings of France, of Prime Ministers who served them docilely, of women who were brilliant in their courts.

It contained the portraits of Napoleon I, the Emperor; of Louis XVIII, restored to the throne after Waterloo; of Charles X, his successor; of Louis-Philippe, crowned after the revolution of 1830. On the canvases were autograph inscriptions of the potentates.

The highest price paid was for a bust of Molere, by Houdon, \$9,800. Luciano's portrait of Christopher Columbus brought \$6,000.

All the aristocracy that lingers sadly in the Faubourg St. Germain was at the sale. There were faces that seemed to have come out of old frames of pastels and tapestries.



Angelica Kauffmann's "Young Girl With Flowers."

It was the legacy of the Duc de Talleyrand, Valençay and Sagan, that was being dispersed to the four winds of the auction room. It was in the fashion to be there. In front seats were the Count and Countess de Castellane, the Prince de Sagan, ex-President of the United States Benjamin Harrison, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ambassador of the United States Horace Porter.

Then there were the men who represented the claims to the throne of France of Don Jaime, and those who represented the claims to the French throne of Philippe d'Orleans, and the men who clamored for a plebiscite in favor of Victor Napoleon. Henri Rochefort was there in his quality as Vicomte de Lucay and was maliciously amused in his quality as the Intransigent.

Baron Gerard's portrait of Napoleon I, in his Imperial robes, wearing a wreath of laurel, the portrait that His Majesty gave to Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand, Prince de Benevent, brought only \$3,300. Baron Gerard's portrait of Louis XVIII, in court costume, inscribed "Given by His Majesty the King of France to the Prince de Talleyrand after the Congress of Vienna," brought only \$1,080.

Baron Gerard's portrait of Charles X, in court costume, given by His Majesty to Prince de Talleyrand after the ceremony of consecration, brought only \$840. Baron Gerard's portrait of King Frederic Augustus of Saxony, given to Talleyrand and inscribed "I have tried to give you what was least like a gift and most like a mark of esteem," brought only \$800.

Hersent's portrait of Louis Philippe, standing at the throne and wearing the costume of a general, given to Talleyrand at his return from the Embassy to London, brought only \$1,500.

Mignard's portrait of Colbert, Minister to Louis XIV, wearing a black cloak, brought \$980. "He was bought by the Countess de Castellane. 'He was the first State Minister who appreciated the value of a powerful marine,' she whispered to her husband. She bought, after that, bronze rams' heads and fire dogs, and nothing more.

Luciano's portrait of Columbus was the one that appeared in the World's Fair in Chicago. It was painted while Columbus was alive, but the discoverer could not have posed for it, since the painter never left Italy and Columbus never saw Italy after his departure from Genoa in 1484. The price of \$6,000 seemed adequate.

Prud'hon's portrait of Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Prince de Benevent, in court costume, brought \$3,100; Prud'hon's portrait of the Prince de Benevent after thirty years his condition is actually worse than it was when in slavery. The Bible and hymn book are well enough, but what the African race needs is another Toussaint L'Ouverture, and the torch and the sword.



Baron Gerard's Portrait of Napoleon I.

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vent in civilian dress brought \$2,000. Nattier's portrait of the Duchesse de Chateauroux, with the attributes of Venus, in white tunic and blue drapery, brought \$3,000. Nattier's portrait of the Marquise de Flavacourt, in the allegorical figure of Venus disarming Love, brought \$3,000.

Helst's "Portrait of a Woman," dressed in black and wearing a large ruffled collar, brought \$4,800. Largilliere's "Portrait of a Man," supposed to be the portrait of Van Schuppen, the artist, brought \$4,180. A "Holy Family" of the Milan school, representing the Child awakening under a veil that the Virgin lifts while St. Joseph stands in contemplation, brought \$120.

Houdon's marble bust of Molere that brought \$9,800 is a replica of the one that is in the lobby of the Comedie Francaise. Houdon's marble bust of La Fontaine brought \$6,000. Bosio's bust of the Prince de Beuevent, in court costume brought \$8,000.

A small painting, "The Drinker," that had been



Angelica Kauffmann's "Young woman Crowned with Flowers."

In the gallery of the Duchesse de Berry, whose collection was not authorized; a "Molere and His Servant," painted by Horace Vernet, who is decidedly out of fashion; the "Portrait of a Woman," attributed to Titian; a colossal bust in marble of Napoleon I, by Canova brought insignificant prices.

At the end of the day's sale Rochefort wrote the following dispatch to be sent to the editor of the Journal:

"I am glad to see this sale and the little enthusiasm that it provokes among buyers. It shows the decadence of the useless aristocracy and the rise of the people."

"HENRI ROCHEFORT."

The sale of furniture and ornaments of the Chateau de Valençay is to begin to-morrow and to finish on Wednesday.

Believes Bryan Will Be Elected.

Editor of the New York Journal:

Dear Sir—In answer to your kind invitation for opinions on candidates for the Democratic party in 1900, I ask, as an old and daily reader of the Journal, to express mine. In my opinion, the American people will soon be called upon to grapple with the gigantic and criminal money power and trusts, who have fastened their iron grip on the necks of the American people, and it will require a great statesman and patriot in the President's chair to cope with these great powers, for if these great criminals are not crushed out of existence very soon there will be no necessity of making a nomination at all for President, as there will be a few masters and all the people slaves. It will require a young giant like Bryan to right these wrongs.

The people know Bryan and will trust him, as the people knew and trusted Lincoln forty years ago. Bryan battled for the people's rights almost single-handed and alone in '98 to the last day of the fight, and he, although defeated, has captivated the hearts of the American people, and the great American people will never desert him. You will find that the next Democratic convention will be controlled by Bryan men, and Bryan will be nominated and will be the next President. Yours respectfully, J. B. BRIDGEMAN.

New York, May 24.